

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, this is something my colleagues have not had a chance to review. As a result, and not knowing the specific details and with colleagues now traveling back to their home States, on behalf of them, I do object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I understand my colleague from Wyoming suggests there are some here who may not be acquainted with this legislation. I have spoken to both Republicans and Democrats today, during the course of the proceedings, because I think it is very important. I think this is something we need to fix as well. I understand my colleague from Wyoming is objecting on behalf of others.

Let me make one other point on this. I have spent a fair amount of time talking to Senator KYL about this. He is on an airplane at the moment. He was not able to hear from the Congressional Budget Office before he left town. I do hope, even though there is an objection now—and to be fair to my colleague, he is objecting on behalf of other Senators with respect to this—that we can find a way to repair this because I think it is very important that we do so.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter dated August 5, 2010 from the CBO.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, August 5, 2010.

Hon. BYRON L. DORGAN,
Chairman, Committee on Indian Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you requested, CBO has reviewed a draft bill to ensure that amounts appropriated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 remain available until September 30, 2010. The draft bill would repeal a provision in H.R. 1586, the FAA Air Transportation Modernization and Safety Improvement Act, as passed by the Senate on August 5, 2010, that would rescind certain unobligated balances from the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account.

CBO estimates that for the purpose of budget enforcement procedures in the Senate, passage of the draft bill would be considered to have no budgetary effect, because it would be amending legislation that had not yet cleared the Congress.

We also estimate that if the draft bill is passed by the Senate, passage of both bills by the House would lead to about \$3 million more in direct spending than passage of just H.R. 1586 because the rescission in H.R. 1586 would be repealed. For the purpose of budget enforcement procedures in the House, that \$3 million would affect the cost of whichever bill cleared the House later.

That \$3 million cost would not count for the purpose of statutory pay-as-you-go procedures, because the funds affected were designated as an emergency requirement when originally appropriated.

I hope this information is helpful to you. If you wish further details on this estimate, we would be pleased to provide them. The CBO

staff contact is Jeff LaFave who may be reached at 226-2860.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS W. ELMENDORF,
Director.

Mr. DORGAN. With that, I yield the floor.

TRIBUTE TO HERCULEZ GOMEZ

Mr. REID. Mr. President, today I come to the Senate floor to congratulate Herculez Gomez, a dedicated and disciplined soccer player from Las Vegas, who was one of 23 men to represent the country during the 2010 FIFA World Cup in South Africa as part of the U.S. Men's National Team. Herculez, who currently plays in Mexico's Professional First Division for Pachuca F.C., made the final cut after being selected from the 30-man provisional World Cup U.S. roster.

As the oldest of five children, Herculez was born in Los Angeles to Mexican-American parents and later moved to Las Vegas where he was raised. While attending Las Vegas High School, he joined the high school's soccer league, where he cultivated a passion that would launch his career in the MLS league, and later earn him an unexpected, but well-deserved slot to represent his home State of Nevada and the United States in the 2010 World Cup this past June.

Throughout the years Herculez has developed a very successful soccer career, playing for several teams both in the United States and Mexico. Despite having suffered several physical injuries, such as broken foets and torn ligaments, through perseverance and patience Herculez has made a name for himself as dedicated player and rising star. While playing with the Puebla F.C. in Mexico, he became the first American player to score the most number of goals for a foreign league, netting 10 goals in the 2010 Mexican season.

During the 2010 FIFA World Cup, Herculez played in three of the four U.S. men's team World Cup games, and started in one of them. Although the team's quest for our first World Cup ended in the round of 16, Herculez represented Nevada and his country brilliantly and I look forward to seeing bigger and better performances from this Las Vegas star.

FOR-PROFIT COLLEGES

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, lately it seems that there is nothing the Senate can agree on. We argue on partisan lines over every issue imaginable.

But I know of at least one issue that would bring every Member of the Senate to the floor in agreement: Pell grants.

This is a program designed to help poor students get the education they need to give themselves and their families a better future. Millions of Americans have seen the benefits of the Federal investment in Pell grants first hand.

Over the past 2 years, the Congress has provided significant increases in funding to the Pell grant program. We have raised the maximum Pell grant to an all time high of \$5,550 and we set a course so the grants will continue to rise reaching almost \$6,000 in 2017.

I have supported those increases. The recent expansion of the Pell grant program is essential for our economic recovery as Americans are returning to college to learn new skills.

But the investment does not come without a cost. To finance the higher Pell grant levels, we invested \$17 billion from the Recovery Act and \$36 billion from the recent reconciliation bill.

And we still have a shortfall this year caused by the tremendous new demand for Pell grants.

I have spoken before about my concern that increases to Federal student aid are diminished by the skyrocketing cost of higher education at many colleges and universities, but today I want to discuss a new threat to the Federal Pell grant program—in the form of for-profit colleges.

I am worried that a portion of the investment of taxpayer funding into higher education may be going to waste at the hands of for-profit colleges.

For-profit institutions of higher education have experienced a meteoric rise. Two decades ago, the phrases “for-profit college” or “proprietary school” would have conjured up images of the beauty school around the corner or the trade school down the street. Most of those schools were small mom-and-pop operations. Some were bad apples that wasted taxpayer money and some provided needed training to students with no other opportunities, but their impact was small.

That is no longer the case. Today, the largest recipient of Federal financial aid is a for-profit institution that enrolls over 450,000 students, many of those online.

Enrollment at for-profit colleges has grown by 225 percent over the past 10 years.

The 14 publicly traded companies in the industry enrolled 1.4 million students as of 2008.

Because of the high price of tuition and the active recruitment of low-income students, for-profit colleges receive a tremendous amount of Federal financial aid funding. For-profit colleges received \$4.3 billion in Pell grants in 2009.

We also need to examine the funding that for-profit schools are receiving from other Federal sources.

Along with the billions of dollars in Pell grants and Federal student loans, the for-profit college industry also receives significant funding from the Department of Defense through tuition assistance and from the Department of Veterans Affairs through the G.I. bill.

Some for-profit institutions serve active-duty students and veterans well by offering flexible course schedules, distance learning, and course credit for military training.